

The following poem, the last written by George Arnold, is from the *Round Table*:

The leaves that made our pathway shady,
Begin to rustle down upon the breeze;
The year is fading, like a stately lady,
Who lays aside her youthful vanities;
Yet while the memory of her beauty lingers,
She cannot wear the livid of the old;
So Autumn comes, to paint with frosty fingers
Some leaves with hues of crimson and of gold.

The Matron's voice filled all the hills and valleys
With full-toned music, when the leaves were young;

While now, in forest dells and garden alleys
A chirping, reedy song at eve is sung;
Yet sometimes, too, when sunlight gilds the morning,
A carol bursts from some half-naked tree,
As if, her slow but sure descendance seeming,
She woke again the olden melody.

With odorous May-buds, sweet as youthful pleasures,
She made her beauty bright and debonair;
But now, the sad earth yields no floral treasures,
And twines no roses for the Matron's hair;
Still can she not all lovely things surrender?
Right regal is her drapery even now—
Gold, purple, green, inwrought with every splendor;
And clustering grapes in garlands on her brow!

In June, she brought us tufts of fragrant clover
Rife with the wild bees' cheery monotone,
And, when the earliest bloom was past and over,
Offered us sweeter scents from fields new-mown;
Now, upland orchards yield, with pattering laughter,
Their red-cheeked bounty to the groaning wain,
And heavy-laden racks go creeping after,
Piled high with sheaves of golden-bearded grain.

Ere long, when all to love and life are clinging,
And festal holly shines on every wall,
Her knell shall be the New Year bells out-ringing;
The drifted snow, her stainless burial-pail.

She fades and falls, but proudly and sedately,
This Matron Year, who has such largess given,
Her brow still tranquil, and her presence stately,
As one, who losing earth, holds fast to heaven.

A PAWNBROKER'S STORY.

As a pawnbroker in a populous suburb of London, I have had occasion to see painful, and sometimes not unpleasant, phases of society. Just to give an idea of what occasionally comes under the notice of persons in my profession, I shall describe a little incident and its consequences. One evening I stepped to the door for a little fresh air, and to look about me for a moment. Whilst I was gazing up and down the road, I saw a tidily dressed young person step up to our side-door. She walked like a lady—and let me tell you that in nine cases out of ten it is the walk, and not the dress, which distinguishes the lady from the servant-girl—and first she looked about, and then she seemed to make up her mind in a hurried sort of way, and in a moment more was standing at our counter, holding out a glittering something in a little trembling hand covered with a worn kid glove.

My assistant, Isaacs, was stepping forward to take the seal, when I came in and interposed. The poor young thing was so nervous and shy, and altogether so unused to this work, that I felt for her as if she had been my own daughter almost. She couldn't have been above eighteen years old; too frail and gentle a creature.

"If you please, will you tell me," she said timidly, in a very sweet, low voice, trembling with nervousness, "what is the value of this seal?"

"Well, Miss," I said, taking the seal into my hand and looking at it—it was an old-fashioned seal, such as country gentlemen used to wear, with a coat of arms cut upon it—"that depends upon whether you want to pledge it, or sell it outright."

"I am married, sir," and she said the words proudly, and with dignity, though still so shy, and seeming ready to burst out crying; "and my husband is very ill—and—and"—and then the tears wouldn't be kept back any longer, and she sobbed as if her poor little heart would break.

"There, there, my dear," I said to her; "don't cry; it will all come right in time"; and I tried to comfort her as well as I could in my own rough-and-ready way.

"I will lend you, ma'am," I said to her at last, "a sovereign upon this seal, and if you wish to sell it, perhaps I may be able to sell it for you to advantage." And so I gave her a pound; it was more than the thing was worth as a pledge; and she tripped away with a lighter heart, and many thanks to me, and I thought no more of the matter at the time.

The very next day, the day before Christmas, there came into our place of business a very eccentric gentleman, who had called upon us pretty often before for the sake of pawning anything, though he was generally dressed shabbily enough too. But he was a collector, one of those men who are mad upon old china and curiosities of all sorts.

"Anything in my way, to-day, Mr. Davis?" he said in a quick, energetic manner, with a jolly smile upon his face, and putting down the cigarette he was smoking upon the edge of the counter.

The Rev. Mr. Broadman is a collector of gems and rings and seals, and, in fact, of any stones that have heads or figures engraved upon them. And I had been in the habit of putting aside for him whatever in this way passed through our hands; for he gave us a better price than we should have got for them at the quarterly sales. "The fact is, Davis," he used to say to me, "these things are invaluable; many of them are as beautiful, on a small scale, as the old Greek sculptures; and some of them even by the same artists. And they are made no longer, you see; for in this busy nineteenth century of ours, time and brains are too

The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME IV.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1875.

NUMBER 44.

Letter from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been my privilege to make another journey in Asia Minor. A French steamer conveyed myself and four companions, in thirty-six hours, from Constantinople to Samson, a small port on the Black Sea. There we obtained horses for ourselves and our baggage. Thus loaded, our animals could travel only three miles an hour.

The first thing especially noticeable was the ox-carts. The wheels are small, made of plank placed tightly together, sawed into the right shape, and bound with a strong tire. They are fastened to the axle-tree, and both turn together. Often large numbers are joined in one train, and the squeaking is nearly deafening. The boxes are narrow and extend a good way on the pole, so that little space is lost. In all this journey I saw no other kind of vehicle used, but very many of these are employed near the villages. For long journeys horses, mules or camels are used as beasts of burden.

The principal crop we saw in the fields was wheat. The greater part of the crop was harvested at this time (Aug. 13th), but we saw some harvesters still at work. They usually reap the grain with sickles. The reapers wear wooden shields on the left hand, one for each finger, and the edge of the sickle is brought against them at every stroke. The straw is short, but the yield of wheat is said to be good. Now and then we saw men and women pulling the grain by the roots, as it was too short and thin for the sickle. The grain was gathered in very small stacks on the field, and as an instance of the trials of the peasantry of this country, they were not allowed to proceed at once to thresh their grain. The government officers must take a tenth part, and these tithes must be sold before any threshing could be done. Meanwhile the wheat was sadly injured by sun and rain, besides that, the mice consumed much. Many of these wheat fields looked like good land, and, doubtless, with proper cultivation could be made very productive.

The country was usually very pleasant. Now and then came a kind of waste of scrub-oak bushes, unproductive hills or exhausted plains. Fruit was not abundant, except near two of the largest villages. There we found extensive vineyards, and several kinds of fruit trees, as the apple, quince, &c.

At Amasia, some sixty miles from the coast, the gardens are famous. The little river flows through the village with a rapid current, and gardeners erect great waterwheels, driven by the current, which pump up the water of the river by means of buckets attached to their sides, when it is conveyed to the gardens, and renders them exceedingly fertile. Sufficient enterprise might reap similar fruits elsewhere.

Our route led us over hills, through valleys and across plains, giving a pleasing variety and making travel very agreeable. Marsovan (our destination, sixty miles from the sea) is near the center of a large plain, twenty or thirty miles in length, and nearly as wide.

Our stopping-places at night were khons. I do not think that anything like a hotel is known in this land, even in Constantinople, except as introduced by foreign enterprise. The traveler finds a room entirely unfurnished, usually abounding with bugs, and always with fleas. A mattress is brought in and spread on the floor, and sometimes a quilt can also be obtained, if desired. Sleep is often out of the question to a foreigner, but the natives endure it, and indeed the greater part of the patrons of these khons are unable to pay for anything better.

We passed through several villages and saw others at a distance. The houses are made usually of a very light, wood frame, with the spaces between the timbers filled with mud bricks, and a tile roof. Sometimes the whole was then plastered over with a coating of mud mixed with the fine straw from the threshing-floors. In some villages the roofs of the houses were also of earth. Such houses are very low; heavy timbers are laid across the walls, and covered with stones, bushes, &c., and above these one or two feet of earth. This must be thoroughly rolled to make it water-proof, and sometimes the householder is obliged to go out in a rainy night and roll his roof to stop some leak. It seems to me that nothing in the way of human habitations, can look more unpromising. Such a village, in the distance, looks merely like heaps of earth.

It was a great pleasure to find one large forest. Many of the trees were beeches, and this was a strong reminder of home. We were about two hours in this wood. The trees were as large as in most of our American forests, and so dense that a deer once crossed our path at no great distance.

Being with our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

Letter from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been my privilege to make another journey in Asia Minor. A French steamer conveyed myself and four companions, in thirty-six hours, from Constantinople to Samson, a small port on the Black Sea. There we obtained horses for ourselves and our baggage. Thus loaded, our animals could travel only three miles an hour.

The first thing especially noticeable was the ox-carts. The wheels are small, made of plank placed tightly together, sawed into the right shape, and bound with a strong tire. They are fastened to the axle-tree, and both turn together. Often large numbers are joined in one train, and the squeaking is nearly deafening. The boxes are narrow and extend a good way on the pole, so that little space is lost. In all this journey I saw no other kind of vehicle used, but very many of these are employed near the villages. For long journeys horses, mules or camels are used as beasts of burden.

The principal crop we saw in the fields was wheat. The greater part of the crop was harvested at this time (Aug. 13th), but we saw some harvesters still at work. They usually reap the grain with sickles. The reapers wear wooden shields on the left hand, one for each finger, and the edge of the sickle is brought against them at every stroke. The straw is short, but the yield of wheat is said to be good. Now and then we saw men and women pulling the grain by the roots, as it was too short and thin for the sickle. The grain was gathered in very small stacks on the field, and as an instance of the trials of the peasantry of this country, they were not allowed to proceed at once to thresh their grain. The government officers must take a tenth part, and these tithes must be sold before any threshing could be done. Meanwhile the wheat was sadly injured by sun and rain, besides that, the mice consumed much. Many of these wheat fields looked like good land, and, doubtless, with proper cultivation could be made very productive.

The country was usually very pleasant. Now and then came a kind of waste of scrub-oak bushes, unproductive hills or exhausted plains. Fruit was not abundant, except near two of the largest villages. There we found extensive vineyards, and several kinds of fruit trees, as the apple, quince, &c.

At Amasia, some sixty miles from the coast, the gardens are famous. The little river flows through the village with a rapid current, and gardeners erect great waterwheels, driven by the current, which pump up the water of the river by means of buckets attached to their sides, when it is conveyed to the gardens, and renders them exceedingly fertile. Sufficient enterprise might reap similar fruits elsewhere.

Our route led us over hills, through valleys and across plains, giving a pleasing variety and making travel very agreeable. Marsovan (our destination, sixty miles from the sea) is near the center of a large plain, twenty or thirty miles in length, and nearly as wide.

Our stopping-places at night were khons. I do not think that anything like a hotel is known in this land, even in Constantinople, except as introduced by foreign enterprise. The traveler finds a room entirely unfurnished, usually abounding with bugs, and always with fleas. A mattress is brought in and spread on the floor, and sometimes a quilt can also be obtained, if desired. Sleep is often out of the question to a foreigner, but the natives endure it, and indeed the greater part of the patrons of these khons are unable to pay for anything better.

We passed through several villages and saw others at a distance. The houses are made usually of a very light, wood frame, with the spaces between the timbers filled with mud bricks, and a tile roof. Sometimes the whole was then plastered over with a coating of mud mixed with the fine straw from the threshing-floors. In some villages the roofs of the houses were also of earth. Such houses are very low; heavy timbers are laid across the walls, and covered with stones, bushes, &c., and above these one or two feet of earth. This must be thoroughly rolled to make it water-proof, and sometimes the householder is obliged to go out in a rainy night and roll his roof to stop some leak. It seems to me that nothing in the way of human habitations, can look more unpromising. Such a village, in the distance, looks merely like heaps of earth.

It was a great pleasure to find one large forest. Many of the trees were beeches, and this was a strong reminder of home. We were about two hours in this wood. The trees were as large as in most of our American forests, and so dense that a deer once crossed our path at no great distance.

Being with our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

With our friends, the missionaries, we were everywhere very kindly treated. Both Turks and Armenians allowed us to visit their mosques, churches and schools. When we visited the principal Armenian school at Marsovan an examination was in progress, and several visitors were present, including four or five priests. So I conclude that there is considerable interest in education on the part of the people.

The Protestant school is also large and flourishing. About half the pupils are not Protestants, but are glad to attend the school and the services at the church on the Sabbath. Two ladies from Mt. Holyoke Seminary have a kind of normal school for girls at Marsovan. They have thirty girls who are preparing to be teachers. Here is also the Theological Seminary for the "Western Turkey Mission." Their course of instruction must embrace some very elementary studies, as most of the students have had few opportunities of thorough education. English is one of their studies and all are much interested in it. These young men are willing to work hard at any kind of manual labor to obtain means for pursuing their studies, and they live quite economically. Their long vacation is in the winter, when they go to the villages and labor as teachers and preachers. The present number of students is about thirty. Two missionaries are appointed as their instructors, assisted by an Armenian and a Greek teacher, for a few Greeks have lately joined the institution.

We visited the Seminary often, and became acquainted with many of the students, and felt assured that they are preparing for great usefulness.

Our good friends, the missionaries at Marsovan, have also much to encourage them in the Protestant church and community of the village. They have built a comfortable, little chapel, and it is filled with a congregation of three hundred or more twice each Sunday. The second service is a Sunday-school, but none are absent. The adult members of the congregation form themselves into Bible classes, sitting on their mats on the floor in semi-circles about their teachers. The children meet in classes in the basement, but after the lessons are finished, all meet together in the church, when the Superintendent usually makes a short address on the subject of the lesson, and the exercises are closed with singing and prayer. The missionaries think that this service is perhaps even more profitable than the morning sermon.

We found a similar state of things at "Vizir Kempru," an out-station, where we spent one Sabbath. The congregation was perhaps still larger, as compared with the population. Both these churches are quite self-supporting, and seem to be flourishing materially and spiritually. Nothing which I have yet seen in Turkey has so cheered and encouraged my heart as these two churches, and especially those two Sabbath-schools and Bible classes.

Yours,
R.

Church-Debts.

The way in which church edifices are built nowadays really necessitates a new formula of dedication. How would this read? "We dedicate this edifice to Thee, our Lord and Master, we give it to Thee, and Thy cause and kingdom, subject to a mortgage of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). We bequeath it to our children and our children's children, as the greatest boon we can confer on them (subject to the mortgage aforesaid), and we trust that they will have the grace and the money to lift the mortgage. Preserve it from fire and foreclosure. We pray Thee, and make it abundantly useful to Thyself—subject, of course, to the aforesaid mortgage."

The offering of a structure to the Almighty as the gift of an organization of devotees who have not paid for it and do not own it strikes the ordinary mind as a very strange thing; yet it is safe to say that not one church in twenty is built in America without incurring a debt, larger or smaller. A more com-modious and a more elegant building is wanted. A subscription is made that will not more than half cover its cost, and money enough is borrowed to complete it. The whole property is mortgaged for all that it will carry, the financial authorities are saddled with a floating debt which they can only handle on their personal responsibility, and then comes taxation for interest, sufficient to keep the church always in distress. This sort of church enterprise is so common that it has become commonplace. The children of this world do not build roads with capital stock paid in; but they build them with bonds. The children of light really do not seem to be less wise in their generation, in the way in which they build their churches. Indeed, we think the latter can give the former several points and beat them; for the paying success of a church depends upon more contingencies than the success of a railroad, and its bonds really ought not to sell for more than fifty cents on the dollar "flat."

If we seem to make light of this subject, it is only for the purpose of showing how absurd a position the churches have assumed in relation to it. It is not a light subject; it is a very grave one, and one which demands the immediate and persistent attention of all the churches, until it shall be properly disposed of. In the first place, it is not exactly a Christian act for a body of men to contract a debt which they are not able to pay. It is hardly more Christian to refuse to pay a debt which they know they are able to discharge. It can hardly be regarded as

a generous deed to bequeath a debt to succeeding generations. The very foundations of the ordinary church-debt are rotten. They are rotten with poor morality, poor financial policy, and personal and sectarian vanity. Does any one suppose that these expensive and debt-laden churches are erected simply for the honor of the Master, and given to him, subject to mortgage?

The results of building churches upon such an unsound basis are bad enough. The first result, perhaps, is the extinguishment of all church beneficence. The church debt is the apology for denying all appeals for aid, from all the greater and smaller charities. A church sitting in the shadow of a great debt is "not at home" to callers. They do not pay the debt; but they owe the money, and they are afraid they shall be obliged to pay it. The heathen must take care of themselves, the starving must go without bread, and the widow and the fatherless, the sick must pine and the poor children grow up in vagabondage, because of this awful church-debt. All the meanness in a church skulks behind the debt, of which it intends to pay very little; while all the nobleness feels really poor because it is conscious that the debt is to be paid, if paid at all, by itself.

Again, a church debt is a scarecrow to all new comers. A stranger, taking up his residence in any town, looks naturally for the church without a debt. He has a horror of debt of any sort, perhaps; and, as he has no responsibility for the church-debt he finds, he does not propose voluntarily to assume any. So he stays away from the debt-ridden church, and the very means that were adopted to make the edifice attractive, become, naturally and inevitably, the agents of repulsion. Debt-ridden churches, with good preachers, do not need to look beyond their debts for the reason which prevents more frequent and remunerative accessions to their number.

Still, again, church-debts are intolerable burdens to their ministers. They must "draw" in order that the debt may be paid. If they do not "draw," they must leave, to make place for a man who will. The yearly deficit is an awful thing for a sensitive minister to contemplate, and puts him under a constant and cruel spur, which, sometime awfully and sometimes slowly, wears out his life. The feverish desire on the part of the churches for brilliant or sensational preaching is more frequently generated by the debt than by any other cause. In many instances the minister is forced into being a politician, a manager, an intriguer, a society-hunter, rather than a soul-seeker. This latter point is a painful one and we do not propose to dwell upon it; but the deference to the man of money shown in some churches is certainly very painful when its cause is fully understood.

Now isn't it about time to make a new departure? Isn't it about time for the debtor churches to take up their debts, like men, and discharge them?

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELLINEY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLVE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
Clubs of ten, 12.50
If not paid within six months, \$2.00
These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.
Terms, cash in advance.

CONTRIBUTIONS.
All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Contributions and Editorial Correspondence may be sent at the option of the writer, either to H. C. Rider, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., or to F. L. Seligey, Associate Editor, Rome, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

All communications relative to the Foreign Department should be sent to the Foreign Editor, HENRY WINTER SYLVE, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1875.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

A Valuable Book.

We are indebted to Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for a copy of "Language Lessons," a neatly bound and very useful book of two hundred and thirty-two pages, of which he is the author. This work is designed to introduce young learners, deaf-mutes and foreigners to a correct understanding and use of the English language, on the principle of object-teaching. It is a book that is destined to supply what has long been needed in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and is almost, if not quite, as useful to young hearing pupils and also to foreigners as to the deaf-mutes. We do not hesitate to give it as our opinion that it will greatly lessen the difficulties the teacher meets with in the education of the deaf and dumb.

By its use the child or adult soon acquires the habit of correctly putting his thoughts into proper written or spoken language, while at the same time he learns the true use and proper application of English grammar. The lessons being printed in script renders them capable of being easily learned or taught to foreigners. This system would be invaluable in every common school, and, for general use in all institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, its value cannot be overestimated, being the only system extant whereby our class of individuals can easily and with a certain degree of success acquire the habit of properly expressing their thoughts in an unambiguous style of written English.

We hope the day is not far distant when Dr. Peet's system of "language lessons" will be used as a text book by a majority, if not all, of the deaf and dumb institutions throughout the country. All deaf-mutes and their friends should purchase a copy of this book, in which written language is reduced to a practical science, and from the instruction of which both hearing and deaf-mute persons may, in a short time, learn the art of clothing their thoughts in correct written language.

Dr. Peet, who was born and brought up among the deaf and dumb, and has devoted the best years of his life, thus far, to the cause of their education, fully comprehends the proper requisites for the promotion of their educational interests, and is the best authority upon systems of object-teaching peculiarly adapted to their requirements. There can be no doubt that of all instructors of the deaf and dumb he is the most capable of devising new methods for their edification. His system of object-teaching is gotten up on an entirely new plan from ordinary works of that nature. His instructions as to its use by teachers are explicit and render it easy of comprehension, so that they will experience no difficulty in teaching the methods used in the book. Principals of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb will find it to their interest to procure a copy of the book for inspection, and all adult deaf-mutes will see, upon examination, that it is preferable, because of its practical use, to any other kind.

We heartily recommend this system of object-teaching as a means of saving much labor and patience for the teachers of deaf-mutes, besides being a decided and important advantage to their pupils.

The Boston Deaf-Mute Relief Bureau.

In another column is "a card to the public," from the managers of the Boston Deaf-mute Relief Bureau. It seems to us that if there is a bona fide society for the benefit of dependent deaf-mutes, it would be unnecessary for them to send their soliciting agents so far from home as into the other New England States to obtain funds to replenish their treasury. Sept. 14, 1875.

We are getting heartily disgusted with them, because of the apparent good reason for complaint against their society. We must confess that we are at present unable to determine whether their society is a benefit to deaf-mutes or a curse to the country. But this much we do know—that the city of Boston is one of sufficient wealth and generous impulses, to say nothing of the entire State of Massachusetts, to abundantly support a society for the relief of all the deaf-mutes, sick or out of employment, which the State and city have had or will ever have, without the necessity of sending the society's agents to solicit aid beyond the limits of the State, at the farthest. The idea of sending those agents to distant parts of the country to collect aid for their society, seems to us preposterous and savors of the appearance of fraud. It certainly looks as if it is a society—if indeed such a society exists except on paper—in which the people residing near it, have little or no faith, and therefore do not give it the helping hand. Knowing nothing more of the above-named society than what we learn from hearsay, and this from respectable and reliable sources, we will not assert it as our certain opinion that it is a fraudulent concern. But until we know more of the benefits to deaf-mutes arising from its management, we shall not feel at liberty to commend it to our readers. We would feel sorry, indeed, to say anything which would help to cripple the success of any society from which the deaf-mutes are receiving or are likely to receive any practical benefits. If at any future time we shall become satisfied that the above-mentioned society is really a beneficent institution we will most gladly give space in our columns to push the charitable enterprise.

The Itomizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itomizer*.

The *Students' Journal* says: Mr. WITBECK'S (of Troy, N. Y.) success in learning Phonography, though he is deprived of hearing, is wonderful, and rather points the finger at those, who, having every advantage, dawdle along without learning what is so simple. I have received a visit from Mr. Witbeck who carried on a conversation with me by means of Phonography, and I know that he not only understands the principles of the art but writes it readily and neatly.

It is reported that there will be a tin wedding in honor of Mr. and Mrs. SIMMONS GARLOCK, November 23d next, at their house in Fort Plain, N. Y. If so, it will doubtless be a very enjoyable occasion. After the event takes place our correspondent will report particulars for the readers of the JOURNAL.

Mr. CHAS. A. SMITH, of Troy, N. Y., wishes us to state that the report among the pupils of the New York Institution that he was dead is erroneous. It was his sister who died of consumption.

Our list can be doubled by New Year's if each one of our friends will try and send us one or more new subscribers.

Mr. V. A. BEROQUIST, a young deaf-mute, who left the New York Institution last summer, is now employed as a tailor in the large clothing establishment of Broadhead & Sons, Jamestown, N. Y. He was a member of the O. E. S. of the degree of probationer, when he left. He has many friends at the institution, who will be glad to learn that he is doing so well.

Some time ago Mr. RICHARDSON, a benighted of Sheridan, Chautauque Co., N. Y., a carpenter by trade, fell off from a scaffolding where he was at work and broke both arms. The right one was set and it knitted together and was properly healed, but the left, owing to the stupidity or negligence of the physician, was not broken. The consequence is a malformation of the bones of that arm, disabling him for his trade. We hear that he has instituted a suit against the afore-mentioned physician to recover damages to the amount of \$5,000. Mr. Richardson left the New York Institution about twenty-five years ago. He was a very skillful cabinet-maker, and invented a machine for cutting diamond veneering, for which he obtained letters patent. About twenty years ago, he won the first premium upon one of his diamond veneered bureaus at the Ohio State Fair, over several other competitors. We hope that he will be successful in his suit.

EVERY reader of the JOURNAL is requested to recommend our paper to his or her deaf-mute neighbors and invite them to subscribe.

S. WALKER, of San Francisco, having seen in the *Picayune* of a late date that HOGGARTH, the deaf-mute runner of New Orleans, had offered to run any amateur a distance of 200 yards for any sum of money, has challenged the latter to run for the amateur championship of the North and Southwest. Walker says he is in good trim, and if Hoggarth will come out to California he will run him for \$500 or \$1,000. Hoggarth has replied that he will come to California if his expenses are paid and run for either of the amounts named, but if this is not agreeable Walker must come to New Orleans. *Daily Picayune*, (New Orleans, La.) Sept. 14, 1875.

A Card to the Public.

NEW ENGLAND D. M. RELIEF BUREAU,
No. 282 Washington St., Room 5,
Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1875.
EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—Sundry defamatory and false statements having appeared in several deaf-mute papers, reflecting upon the credit of the Relief Bureau, we desire to state that they are utterly false. The accounts of the Bureau are open to investigation, and the papers to prove the charges against the Relief Bureau to be false, are in the hands of our attorney.

If anybody questions the basis on which the Bureau rests, they are at liberty to investigate it. The Bureau is as solid as a rock, and no malicious machinations can shake it.

Yours truly,
EDWIN N. BOWES, President.
W. P. WADE, Treasurer.
J. B. MCGANN, Secretary.

Death of Nelson Cook.

Nelson Cook, a deaf-mute, died October 7, 1875, in the village of Springfield, N. Y., aged 66 years. He had been suffering very much during the past three months from dropsy. His spirit finally left its decaying body and passed to another and a better world, where Jesus dwells. Mr. Cook was a graduate of the old school for deaf-mutes that was, many years ago, located near Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., before the days of the present New York Institution. He was much respected, and an industrious farmer, and always made his many deaf-mute friends and others welcome at his home, all of whom mourn over his death. He leaves a wife and four children, one of whom is Mrs. James M. Keyser, also a deaf-mute. The funeral which was held in the Methodist church, was an unusually large one, the house being filled. His remains were deposited in a quiet resting place, to await the general resurrection. J. E. S.

Deaf-Mutes.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE IN THE SIGN LANGUAGE AT GRACE CHURCH—PERMANENT MISSIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB TO BE ESTABLISHED.

A novel and very impressive service was held yesterday afternoon at Grace Church by A. W. Mann, of Michigan, before an audience of about twenty-five deaf-mutes. The Episcopal evening service was used by Mr. Mann, who is himself a mute, and was performed entirely in the sign-language. The closest attention was paid that every slight motion might be caught, and the most perfect silence was maintained throughout. The signs were performed with great rapidity and grace, and the service progressed with nearly the rapidity of speech. Mr. Mann performs a regular circuit, preaching in seven different cities and returning to each one in seven weeks. The mutes are nearly all of the poorer class and they are taxed to the utmost to pay the traveling expenses and to support their minister. It is a great privilege for them to be able to enjoy these sermons in their own language, and it is the duty of those who are in more fortunate circumstances to help them to bear their burdens. This may be done, not only in a pecuniary way, but by taking pains to converse with them, offering a word of encouragement and helping them to obtain employment.

These meetings will be held regularly, once in seven weeks, hereafter, and they all seem to anticipate the event with a great deal of pleasure. *Cleveland (Ohio) Leader*, Oct. 25, 1875.

A Strange History.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AND RETURN OF A LITTLE DEAF-MUTE.

The last chapter in a pathetic story, which might have been taken from the pages of a novel, and which, in the hands of Dickens, would have touched the hearts of thousands, will be completed to-day, the principal actor passing through this city on his way to his former home. It is one of those incidents from real life, which prove that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. The following are the facts:

About the year 1855, a little son of Joseph Sholer, of Marston, N. Y., was sent to an institution for the deaf and dumb at New York, where he remained one year. At the end of this time he went home for a short vacation. He returned to New York, and one week after disappeared. A diligent search was made for him, but without success. Expensive advertisements were inserted in all leading newspapers of New York and other cities, but no clue could be obtained to his whereabouts, and his parents finally gave him up for lost, supposing he had been drowned.

A short time since a communication was received by the parents, which gave them reason to suppose that their missing son was still alive, and on following up the clue it proved to be true, and to-night they will have the pleasure of meeting him, at their residence.

It seems that the boy, together with another mute, visited Brooklyn on the day in which he was missed. On his way back young Sholer stepped on board the wrong boat, and instead of being taken to New York was carried to Boston. After wandering about there for a long time he was picked up by the police and sent to an institution for deaf-mutes. He remained here until he received his education, and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade, which he has since followed as a livelihood. *Binghamton Paper*, Oct. 19, 1875.

—Are you going to have a turkey for Thanksgiving? We expect to have one, but are in a blissful state of uncertainty as to where it is coming from, but we are sure it will come.

Situation Wanted.

A Deaf-mute girl wants a situation as a chamber maid or waitress, or to do housework, and is willing to make herself useful; prefers to live in city or village. Recommendations can be given if required. Address the office of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Thanksgiving.

Following is the proclamation of the President:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1875.
A proclamation by the President of the United States of America:

In accordance with a practice at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to the humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages we should not forget the source from whence they are derived, and the extent of our obligations to the Father of all mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year. By His continuing mercy civil and religious liberty has been maintained; peace has reigned within our borders; labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity. Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed. Now, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits and from their accustomed avocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgments and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favor. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT,
By the President,
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the New York and Nassau Mail Steamship Line. Nassau has long been most favorably known as a place of winter resort, not only for invalids, who rarely fail to improve under a climate where the temperature never falls below 64° Fahrenheit nor rises above 82°, but also to tourists, to whom the varied scenery of New Providence and the surrounding islands are a source of constant enjoyment.

Heretofore the long sea voyage, and the transfer outside the bar to the shore, and the frequent communication has been a barrier in the minds of many; but the schedule run by the present line does away with this. During November and December steamers make four trips, alternating between New York and Savannah; and after the 1st of January the departures will be every ten days, from Savannah direct, making close connection at that port with the steamers to and from New York, or by rail to all parts of the country; thus giving the option of a short sea voyage to or from Savannah, or a longer voyage to or from New York.

Excursion tickets are issued, available from prominent points in the United States and Canada by "all rail" to Savannah, and thence direct to Nassau and return; these tickets will also allow the purchaser to visit Florida. Those intending to take advantage of this attractive excursion will find all necessary information at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., 62 South street, New York.

A Singular Accident.

A young man living in Halifax, N. H., is the victim of a singular misfortune, which may result in the loss of his life. Picking his teeth with a straw, a piece of it lodged between two teeth in such a manner that he could not get it out. It annoyed him for some days, but at last the pain ceased and he found that the straw had worked under his tongue, where it soon began to cause pain, and finally resulted in the tongue becoming swollen and inflamed, while symptoms similar to those of diphtheria appeared in his throat. He at once sought medical advice, but his case is considered very critical.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, in West 32d street, between 9th and 10th avenues, New York city, has purchased from Zeno Dorland, on the lake shore, about a mile east from this village, in Oneida Co., five acres of the public land, including a grove, for the purpose of erecting thereon a fine edifice, where, during the months of June, July, and August, the Sisters of the Presentation Order of Nuns, who are attached to St. Michael's Parish, may spend their summer vacation. *The Lakeside Press*.

While New England manufacturers complain that they are making no money, Columbus, Ga., is increasing in prosperity and wealth, and is soon to have a bagging factory and a broom factory added by Northern capitalists to its already numerous industries.

Teachers' Institute.

FIRST DAY.

CENTRAL SQUARE, Monday, Oct. 25, 3:00 p. m.—Institute was called to order by Com'r Howard, who, in a few very pertinent remarks, introduced Prof. E. V. DeGraff, of Rochester, as conductor, and Mrs. Nellie Lloyd Knox, of Colorado Springs, Col. (late of Brockport, N. Y.), as assistant, the able and efficient instructors who conducted the Institute held at Mexico two years ago; after which Prof. DeGraff gave an exercise in Phonics. Adjourned to 9:00 a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, 9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. DeGraff.
9:10.—Phonics resumed by Prof. DeGraff.
9:50.—Rest.
9:55.—Objects of Recitation—Mrs. Knox.
10:35.—Rest. Calisthenic exercise, conducted by Prof. DeGraff.
10:45.—Arithmetic—Prof. DeGraff.
11:20.—Rest.
11:25.—Language Lesson by Mrs. Knox. Recess, 12:00 to 1:30 p. m.
1:30 p. m.—Orthographical Spelling (Oral Spelling), by Prof. DeGraff.
2:10.—Rest.
2:20.—Numbers, by Mrs. Knox. 3:30.—Rest. Calisthenics.
3:10.—Free Hand Drawing—Prof. DeGraff.
4:50.—Rest. 3:55, Geography and History, by Mrs. Knox.
Evening Session, 7:00 p. m.—Discussions (professional), conducted by Prof. DeGraff.
Adjourned to 9:00 a. m., Wednesday, Oct. 27.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, 9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. F. Brown of the M. E. Church.
9:10.—Phonics (continued) by Prof. DeGraff.
9:50.—Rest.
9:55.—Exercise in grammar, by Mrs. Knox.
10:30.—Calisthenics.
10:45.—Arithmetic—prime and composite numbers and factors, by Prof. DeGraff.
11:20.—Rest.
11:25.—Language, (continued), by Mrs. Knox.
12:00.—Recess to 1:30 p. m.
Afternoon session, 1:30—Geography—subject: Oswego county, by Mrs. Knox.
2:10.—Rest.
2:20.—Reading, (Method), Prof. DeGraff.
3:00.—Rest—Calisthenics.
3:10.—First lessons in drawing—Mrs. Knox.
3:50.—Rest.
3:55.—Free hand drawing—Prof. DeGraff. Recess to 7:00 p. m.
Evening session, 7:00.—Discussions, (professional), conducted by Prof. DeGraff.
Adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Oct. 28, 9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. H. J. Danforth of Rochester.
9:10.—Mrs. Knox began an exercise—"Five Methods for Conducting an Exercise in Spelling." Method I.—Object Spelling. 9:50.—Rest.
6:55.—Exercise in phonics, (continued) by Prof. DeGraff.
10:35.—Rest—Calisthenic drill.
10:45.—Geography—Subject: Oswego county, (continued), by Mrs. Knox, developing (6) surface, (7) climate, (8) soil, (9) natural products. 11:20.—Rest.
11:25.—Penmanship, (continued), by Prof. DeGraff. Recess to 1:30 p. m.
Afternoon session, 1:30.—Primary reading, (continued), by Prof. DeGraff.
2:10.—Rest.
2:20.—Arithmetic, by Mrs. Knox.
3:00.—Rest—Calisthenics.
3:10.—Exercise in drawing—Prof. DeGraff.
3:50.—Rest.
3:55.—Literal signification of words, by Mrs. Knox. Adjourned to 7 p. m.
Evening session—Lecture by Prof. DeGraff—Subject: Study.
Adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

Friday, Oct. 29, 9:00 a. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. DeGraff.
9:10.—Language, (continued), by Mrs. Knox.
9:50.—Rest.
9:55.—Arithmetic—Subject: Factoring—Prof. DeGraff.
10:35.—Rest—Calisthenics.
10:45.—Geography—Subject: Oswego county, (continued), by Mrs. Knox.
11:20.—Rest.
11:25 to 12:00 p. m.—Penmanship, resumed by Prof. DeGraff. Intermission.
Afternoon session, 1:30.—Literal Signification of words, (comparison), resumed by Mrs. Knox. 2:10.—Rest.
2:20.—Map drawing, by Prof. DeGraff. 3:00.—Rest.
3:10.—Arithmetic—subject: percent—age, by Prof. Capon of the State Normal School at Cortland. This exercise was highly instructive and interesting, and the professor's demonstrations showed him to be master of his subject.
4:00.—Rest. Calisthenics—conducted by Prof. DeGraff.
4:10.—General talk to teachers, by Prof. DeGraff. Adjourned to 7 p. m.
Evening session—Song by Mr. Davidson of Troy.
Lecture—Subject: Popular fallacies in teaching, by Prof. Capon, of Cortland. The lecture abounded in truth, and was evidently the result of much thought and study.
About 150 teachers registered. Adjourned to Nov. 1.

ARTHUR B. RIDER,
HATTIE E. PHELPS,
Secretaries.

—It is said that the wife of Frank Hurley, the young man who was run over by the cars on the night of the 18th ult., near Sandy Creek, is preparing to prosecute a civil damage case against the proprietors of the hotel at Lacona.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election, in this town, was very quiet, though considerable excitement was manifested, and a great amount of work was done by all the three parties in the field, viz: Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The vote was very large, when it is remembered that this is the "off" year. There was an unusually large number of "splits." The total vote was 839. The following is the vote for the past five years: 1870, 776; '71, 869; '72, 872; '73, 562; '74, 708.

1st District—Seward, Rep., 271; Bigelow, Dem., 101; Dusenberry, Pro., 29; Naxon, R., 256; Perry, D., 101; Doolittle, R., 259; Jenkins, D., 102; Crawford, P., 25; Hulett, R., 185; Low, D., 185; Lockwood, P., 24; Lam; orce, R., 263; Parkhurst, D., 103; Jones, P., 29; Conklin, R., 322; Card, D., 32; Stone, P., 33; Edick, R., 140; Newell, D., 243; Parsons, P., 15; Preston, R., 250; Woodbury, D., 115; Potter, P., 26; Ladd, R., 250; Goodell, D. and P., 144; Cole, R., 269; Edick, D., 100; Parsons, 29.

2d District—Seward, R., 251; Bigelow, D., 148; Dusenberry, P., 35; Naxon, R., 237; Perry, D., 147; Doolittle, R., 243; Jenkins, D., 142; Crawford, P., 33; Hulett, R., 203; Low, D., 197; Lockwood, P., 32; Lamoree, R., 242; Parkhurst, D., 152; Jones, P., 30; Conklin, R., 357; Card, D., 34; Stone, P., 41; Edick, R., 208; Newell, D., 207; Parsons, P., 16; Preston, R., 231; Woodbury, D., 163; Potter, P., 34; Ladd, R., 273; Goodell, D. and P., 157; Cole, R., 253; Edick, D., 142; Parsons, P., 34.

RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The returns are coming in very slow. The following are the majorities of the respective candidates in these several towns: BOVISTON.—Conklin, 79; Preston, 36.

NEW HAVEN.—Newell, 154; Hulett received one vote more than Low.

PALMER.—Conklin and Hulett have a majority.

RICHLAND.—Conklin, 103.
SANDY CREEK.—Conklin, 149.
VOLNEY.—Hulett, 260 in two districts.

The above returns are all that we have been able to procure up to 1 o'clock (this Wednesday) afternoon—the hour of our press.

GENERAL RESULT.

The Democrats have carried the State by about 20,000 majority.
Hackett, Phelps and Gildersleeve are elected over the Tammany candidates. John Morrissey also triumphs over Fox, Tammany candidate for senator.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania Wisconsin and Minnesota have gone Republican.

Toul Cœurs.

A physician writes to a paper, complaining that the air is filled with foul odors, arising from the burning of refuse matter in kitchen stoves, and makes some observations which will apply equally well to other localities:

"The small arising from the combustion of such things is to many people almost unendurable and sickening, and is sure to produce disease sooner or later. Disease means want of ease, and wherever found it is a sure sign that something is wrong outside of the body or inside of it. There are many little monitors by which outside conditions favorable to disease are detected.

"The chief one, or at least the one as much relied upon as any other, is the smell. Whenever an unpleasant odor is detected, you may be certain that there is something in the air which should not be there, and if permitted to remain, it may sooner or later be attended with evil results. The true means for relief in such a case is the removal of the offending cause, whatever it may be."

The congregation of the Presbyterian church in this place, had the pleasure of listening to Professor Coddington, of Syracuse University, last Sunday morning and evening. His text in the morning was, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might;" and was an excellent sermon. Practical, earnest, and suggestive, and full of comfort and encouragement, it was one of those sermons that find a lodgment in people's hearts and do them good. There was a union service in the evening, on which occasion a masterly discourse was preached from the text, "Thy heart shall live forever." Professor Coddington demonstrated that he practices as well as preaches "doing," by remaining in Sunday School, taking a class, and at the close of the lesson giving a short talk, which was just the thing. We hope Professor Coddington will come among us again.

We understand that Dr. Spinner removed a living lizard from a gentleman's stomach, residing near Pulaski, on yesterday (Tuesday) morning. The animal is supposed to have been in the stomach nearly forty years.

The Suicide of M. S. Kimball.

The Fulton Patriot says: By many doubt is entertained as to the manner of Mr. Kimball's death. It is argued that a man could not have given himself the two terrible wounds which he had received. Then, again, had he left his home with any such purpose in his heart, would he not have shown something in his manner to his friends, would there not have been some marked tenderness, some look or gesture which could now be recalled? And yet there is nothing. Then, again, to have gone off with the amount of money loose in his pockets which was found there, those and other circumstances have raised doubts in the minds of many as to whether Mr. Kimball died by his own hand or whether it was the work of another.

The Fulton Patriot says: By many doubt is entertained as to the manner of Mr. Kimball's death. It is argued that a man could not have given himself the two terrible wounds which he had received. Then, again, had he left his home with any such purpose in his heart, would he not have shown something in his manner to his friends, would there not have been some marked tenderness, some look or gesture which could now be recalled? And yet there is nothing. Then, again, to have gone off with the amount of money loose in his pockets which was found there, those and other circumstances have raised doubts in the minds of many as to whether Mr. Kimball died by his own hand or whether it was the work of another.

—Have you been vaccinated?

With us the summer is ended, the harvest is past, (excepting some corn to husk) and the farmer is well remunerated as to quality and quantity, excepting the apple and corn crop. Messrs. Peck, Hartson, and a few others have good pieces of corn. Otherwise there is a great deal of soft corn.

Mr. G. H. Gardner and one or two others have a good supply of grafted winter fruit. Others are short. Apples for cider are plenty, and judging from the loads of cider, drawn from Mr. Weedon's mill, there will be any amount of vinegar if the cider is not drank before it becomes such.

Wonder if the centennial is to be celebrated with log cabins and hard cider. If so please bring on the "roast beef and two dollars a day" with it.

A goodly number of our citizens had packages of fruit trees, &c., ordered of F. M. Sterritt & Co.'s Nursery, Troy, Ohio, who were made so conspicuous by printer's ink. Your humble correspondent was among the number who marched up to Pulaski, paid his money and took home his bundle, planted his trees and will have to wait some time before he will know how much bought wit he got for two and one half dollars. It is due to Sterritt & Co. to say that the general appearance of their trees was good, whether true to name or not we cannot tell. While it is the duty and the interest of every one owning land to surround themselves with an abundance of fruit, it is equally for their interest to be careful and order of none but those who will furnish precisely what you have a right to expect. The loss of the money we pay is but little compared with the time we lose in getting a worthless article.

In ordering fruit trees two things should be observed: 1st. We should know that we are dealing with honest, responsible nursery men. 2d. Our orders should be so explicit that if the trees have not got the proper quantity of roots, and are not all right otherwise, we are not bound to take them.

A farmer remarked to me not long ago, on this wise. You have a good quantity and a good variety of fruit for a farmer. Our reply was: Why should not a farmer have plenty of fruit? he has plenty of time and plenty of land for fruit raising. Farmers' boys should never be obliged to beg or steal fruit of their neighbors, or go without it.

The steam mill at this place has not run as steady as usual, owing to the dullness of the lumber market; and it has made it bad for the mill hands to be so uncertain as to work. We understand that the prospects for the future are some better.

Mr. B. Hartson has purchased of Mr. A. Church the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. V. Hartson, and has given it a needed and thorough repair, and is having a good run of trade for these hard times. The exchange of Mr. B. Hartson from a farm to a store, and Mr. C. V. Hartson from a store to a farm is an improvement to both interests.

The small pox excitement of Parish and Colosse has not affected us much yet. But we will not boast, for we can not tell how soon we may have the article shipped to us from the city of salt.

In consequence of the small pox rumors, there were no services at Colosse Baptist church, neither at Union Square in the evening.

Elder E. D. Phillips having resigned as pastor of the Colosse church, on account of ill health, much to the regret of that people, removes to Pulaski this week.

Union Square, Nov. 1, 1875.

A Consumptive Cough becomes terrible in March and April. These are the worst months in the year for persons with diseased lungs. Avert

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS KIND AT ALL TIMES WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.



Postage Free.

Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay.

We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

AGENTS.

We want agents in every available locality. Reliable men acting as our agents will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five cents on every subscription they obtain. Those who wish to serve will please communicate with us at once.

TERMS.

One copy one year, in advance, \$1 50
Clubs of ten, - - - 1 25
One copy, six months, in advance, - 75

These prices are invariable. Remit by draft, post office money order, registered letter, Address DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co, N Y

Illinois Notes.

Last Sunday (October 10th) Mr. Freeman, of Rockford, Illinois, formerly associate editor of the *Deaf-mute Advance*, but now employed in type-setting in the office of the *Rockford Gazette*, delivered, by invitation, an address before the Chicago Deaf-mute Society. The subject which he chose for speaking upon was, "Be Steadfast, my friends." The audience were highly pleased with the address. Mr. Freeman's remarks were substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have no idea of making a public "speech" at this time, and will simply make a few remarks upon one of the most common failings to which deaf-mutes are subject. (I will not speak of hearing people, but only of our own class.) There is a lack of definite purpose, or, vulgarly expressed, there is among the deaf-mutes a want of "stick-to-itiveness" to some definite purpose. There are a great many who are constantly desiring to change their occupation or business. If they get a trade or profession partly acquired they will "throw up the sponge," so to speak, and enter upon some other. In a short time they discover that this is not suited to their tastes, and away they fly to some other pursuit, with a similar result. This is a fair illustration of the course of these deaf-mutes who are lacking in the trait of character called perseverance or steadfastness of purpose. There are many other affairs in life in which we ought to be steadfast besides in our business relations. Our habits and characters are formed in our earlier years, and, if in early life we form the bad habit of constantly changing from one thing to another, without any fixed purpose, the final and inevitable result will be that we get to be of little or no value to the world or to ourselves. In character, occupation and example, always keep on evenly and surely, and you will build up a foundation for a happy life in the future. To possess a contented disposition in well-doing is the only sure way to enjoy life in a worldly sense. A Christian life demands that we shall be steadfast in our belief in the only true and living God, and in a life corresponding to the same, and when our earthly existence terminates we shall reap the due reward of our faith and works.

E. P. H.

Clarendon Hills, Ill.,
October 16, 1875.

Brooklyn and Vicinity Notes.

Nicholas Farrell, a mute residing at 250 Stillman street, Brooklyn, was robbed of 75 cents in Franklin avenue by highwaymen.

Mr. Thomas Duncan recently lectured in the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth street. Subject: "Washington and the Heroes of Masonry." Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet interpreted the lecture in signs for the deaf-mutes. Mr. Duncan exhibited Washington's Masonic collar, apron and jewel.

Charles Blake, a deaf-mute, four years of age, residing on the corner of Second and South Eleventh Sts., Brooklyn, while playing among the debris of the recent fire at the corner of South Eleventh and First Sts., in this city, was struck by a piece of falling timber and had his leg broken. He was conveyed to the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn.

The pupils of the New York Institution were invited to spend the 15th inst. at the American Institute, but the inclemency of the weather prevented them from attending on that day, and the visit was made on the 18th, leaving the writer behind.

Fred T. Brown, a deaf-mute, residing in Brooklyn, has put his name on the roll of the Sunnyside Social Club.

Mr. W. A. Bond wants to say through the *JOURNAL*, that he is not the unfortunate Bond who had his fingers so badly lacerated by a circular saw, as was rumored. The person so injured is his brother.

A birthday party will be tendered to Mrs. Victoria Greer on the 20th of Nov., at her residence, on Clinton St., Tarrytown. She is the estimable wife of Mr. Henry Greer, a deaf-mute born and educated in Ireland, but who lately came to this country and settled at Tarrytown. The party will be under the management of Messrs. W. A. Bond and Chas. O'Brien.

CIVIS.

Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1875.

The Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Montreal, Canada.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(From the Montreal Herald, Oct. 22, 1875.)

The annual meeting of this deserving charity took place yesterday afternoon at the Institution, picturesquely situated on rising ground at Cote St. Antoine, a short distance past the Sherbrooke Street Toll Gate. Mr. Charles Alexander, the President in the chair. Present: His Lordship the Metropolitan; Revs. J. F. Stevenson, L. C. B.; R. Lindsay, W. Botterill, — Armstrong, Rev. W. Black, (St. Mark's Church); Messrs. Andrew Allan, Fred. Mackenzie, Major Mills, Joseph Mackay, and a number of lady friends of the Institution. Twenty-four happy looking pupils ranging between the ages of four and twenty-three occupied seats at the head of the rooms. Two of the latter were girls.

The Rev. J. F. Stevenson opened the meeting with prayer.

The pupils repeated the Lord's prayer by signs in a very devout manner, and then retired.

Mr. Fred. Mackenzie, the Secretary Treasurer, read the Annual Reports, ending June 30th, 1875, which summarized are as follows:

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS REPORT

that the officers of the Institution—Mr. Widd, the principal, Mrs. Widd, matron, Miss C. Bulwer, assistant teacher, and Mr. Redmond, teacher of carpentering—have discharged their respective duties

in the most satisfactory manner. The number of inmates admitted and those who remained till the close of the school (23) is larger than in previous years.

The managers again draw attention to the urgent need of a larger building and additional grounds and workshops. Their present limited accommodation prevented their extending to all who went there the benefits of the institution. The managers hoped a year ago that by this time the building of their new institution would have been begun. An attempt was made to obtain the necessary subscriptions, but it was only partially successful, and it was thought wiser, in view of the existing financial depression, to postpone further canvass to a more suitable season. There is a deficit in the annual revenue of \$955. 99. About half of this is due to the fact that the annual collection of subscriptions was postponed till after the close of the financial year, on account of the depression referred to. The liabilities of the institution amount to \$751.54. The managers have pleasure in stating that it is the intention of the Quebec Government to increase the grant for the coming year from \$1,000 to \$1,729. The sincere thanks of the corporation are tendered the Provincial Legislature for this liberal proposal.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The Principal of the Institution, Mr. Widd, reported as follows:—Total number of pupils admitted during the past year, 25. Of these 12 were admitted free of charge; 9 paid in full; 3 as day pupils, and one paying in part. One paying, and one day pupil remained in the institution only half of the session. The number of pupils at the end of the school term (June 16) was 23. Five new pupils were admitted, and two boys had left, after having been under training four years. These were boys of not very bright intellect, but the instruction and training received in the institution, could not fail to be of great value to them in preparing for the serious duties of life. No action had been taken to induce new pupils to seek admission during the past four years, on account of limited accommodation.

PUPILS.

The following are tables showing the number of pupils who have derived more or less benefit in the school, the cause of deafness, and how they were supported while in the institution, since its commencement in 1870.

| Year. | Admitted. | Left School. | Remained at close of year. |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1870..... | 16 | 12 | 14 |
| 1871..... | 21 | 12 | 19 |
| 1872..... | 22 | 6 | 16 |
| 1873..... | 20 | 2 | 20 |
| 1874 (year just closed)..... | 25 | 2 | 23 |

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Congenital..... | 17 |
| By disease from bathing at 8 years..... | 1 |
| By sunstroke at 7 months of age..... | 1 |
| By illness soon after birth..... | 1 |
| By spotted fever in infancy..... | 1 |
| By small-pox at 2 years of age..... | 1 |
| By scarlet fever, at 11 months of age..... | 1 |
| By scarlet fever, at 4 1/2 years of age..... | 1 |
| By scarlet fever, at 3 years of age..... | 1 |
| By brain fever in infancy..... | 1 |
| Fall from a chair at 5 years of age..... | 1 |
| Born deaf, dumb; blind at 11 years of age..... | 1 |
| Dumb from idiocy in infancy..... | 1 |
| Sickness in infancy..... | 2 |
| Fever at 18 months of age..... | 1 |

The following table shows the amounts paid by pupils during the past five years:

| Year. | Pay'g in full. | Pay'g in part. | Free. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 1870..... | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 1871..... | 5 | 3 | 14 |
| 1872..... | 4 | 2 | 15 |
| 1873..... | 7 | 1 | 12 |
| 1874, (year now closing)..... | 9 | 1 | 15 |

Of the 25 pupils attending during the past session, six were from Montreal, three from Quebec, and sixteen from various countries in Quebec.

The Principal recommends, as a first step in connection with the proposed new institution, that a thorough canvass of the Province be made to obtain the actual number of deaf-mutes of school age. Parents and guardians having deaf-mutes should be urged to have them instructed. This could be accomplished, and the objects of the institution successfully carried out by an examination tour during the ensuing winter on a more extensive scale than that undertaken four years ago. Missionaries, public school teachers, clerks of townships and clergymen, should be supplied with full information respecting the objects of the institution and the advantages it affords, and be urged to report all cases of deaf-mutes with whom they may be acquainted and meet with in their localities.

DEATH.

Charles John Moore, one of the brightest and most promising of the scholars, died at his home, Quebec, on 12th of September last, of heart disease. He figured very favorably at all the public examinations, and was very industrious and persevering. He lost his hearing at the age of 7 months, from sunstroke, and entered the institution when it was first opened. He acquired the art of type-setting in a few weeks with little or no instruction from others, and evinced considerable talent in mechanical drawing. His ambition was to become a bank-note engraver. He was an earnest Christian, and died peaceful and resigned, surrounded by his parents and friends, who express their deepest satisfaction for the training their son had received in the institution.

SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

The system is known as the "combined method," which is adopted by all the largest and best institutions for deaf-

mutes in Great Britain and the United States. It consists in imparting a sound English education, by means of the *sign language* and *Dactylology*, *reading* and *writing*, and in *teaching articulation* and *lip reading*, whenever practicable. In order to adhere to the combined method, the management are ever on the alert to introduce every new and tried method that may be invented, to facilitate the imparting of instruction to the deaf and dumb. Last year the higher branches of drawing and painting were introduced, and the services of a well-known artist, Professor J. Duncan, were engaged. Towards the close of last session the new system for teaching articulation, invented by Prof. A. G. Bell, Professor of Vocal Physiology, Lecturer on Elocution, in University College, London, England, and known by the name of visible speech. It is a system of universal alphabets, or letters, for the writing of all languages in one alphabet. This wonderful invention has had a trial in the best articulation schools on this continent, and given great satisfaction. It is now being introduced into the largest institutions using the combined system, and has superseded the old German system in the Northampton Institution. This new method of teaching articulation has just been commenced in the school by Miss Clara Bulwer, the lady assistant teacher. The pupils have the advantage of instruction in trades. At present printing and carpentering are taught to suitable boys, and in summer, gardening to others. The accommodation, however, is very limited, which is very much to be regretted.

THE PUPILS AND THEIR STUDIES.

The diligence and good conduct of the pupils during the past session was most satisfactory. They made excellent progress, especially in the acquisition of and accuracy in using the English language, the most difficult of all studies for deaf-mutes. In this branch of education all the machinery of a school for deaf-mutes is generally put in motion to attain proficiency, and in comparison to it all the other studies are of secondary importance. No comparison can be made in the progress in study of a deaf-mute and a hearing and speaking scholar; the former being totally ignorant of the English language has far greater difficulties to surmount in acquiring it than the missionary has in his study of a foreign tongue, but when a deaf-mute has acquired sufficient command of the vernacular to enable him to understand what he reads, there are very few obstacles in the way of his learning the other branches of instruction. While much of the school time is occupied in the study of the English language, sufficient time is devoted to the study of Scripture, history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, history of England and Canada, general knowledge, drawing and painting; an hour each day is also spent in learning articulation by "visible speech" to several suitable pupils. It is recommended that hereafter the public examination be held for the future in June, instead of after the long vacation.

THE WORKSHOPS.

Printing is taught by the superintendent, Mr. Widd, and carpentering by Mr. George Raymond, aged 27, who entered the institution at his own request two years ago, and was then totally unacquainted with the alphabet. He is much liked by the boys, is an excellent workman and would have no difficulty in obtaining employment elsewhere. Thanks are tendered to friends for donations, and to the governors and officers of the institution. The report closes with an expression of gratitude to God for his goodness to the inmates.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Professor Robbins, Inspector to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, reported that he visited the institution during the summer months, and stated that in all the most important particulars, nothing remained to be desired. Remembering that for the pupils of this school there is no other means of becoming acquainted with a language than reading silently and writing; their surprising accuracy in the use of English could only be accounted for by the diligence and skill of their instructors. He suggested that one of Mr. MacVicar's Example Frames, properly used would be of the greatest possible use in securing that great speed and accuracy in arithmetical calculations that may be expected from deaf-mutes. To secure them from the danger of merely reproducing the thoughts of their teachers, the pupils should be encouraged to read and inquire for themselves; varied, and, if possible, illustrated reading matter should be easily accessible. Tasks, whether of school routine or manual labor, and amusement should not fill up the working time of the pupils. There should be afforded ample leisure, opportunity and stimulus for general reading and spontaneous mental improvement. Every care to provide for intercourse between those who speak and hear should be made, as their speech in after life would depend very much in proportion to their aptitude in communicating with others. He believed that a better education would be secured for both sexes if the institution was opened half the year for males only, and half the year for females only. Such an arrangement would open the doors to girls against whom, as a matter of fact, they must now be considered almost closed, and would provide that all pupils amid the amenities of home life would be preparing for future duties in ways not open to them in the artificial isolation of an asylum. The advantages of such a course he deems indisputable, the apparent impracticability a mere question of trivial detail. In concluding he paid a high compliment to the diligence and self-sacrifice of the superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. Widd, and trusted that means may be found to provide a larger staff of teachers and so permit them to devote, with less distraction, their whole energies to the duties of organization, superintendence and control.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Showed a total expenditure of \$3,716.12
Total receipts, 2,700.14
Leaving a deficit of \$955.98

THE CHAIRMAN, referring to the impressive sight presented by the pupils at prayer, said when he saw them addressing the Throne of Grace, it so affected him that he could hardly express his feelings. The managers were all desirous that all of that particular class of the community in this Province should be educated and also trained in the fear of God. They earnestly hoped and prayed that they would, before long, possess the means to erect a larger institution and thus be enabled to extend the beneficent influence of this charity. Those connected with the institution could not but be astonished at the vast progress of the pupils. It could be seen that they had every confidence in the teachers who were so diligent in teaching them their duty, first to God, and next to Society. He hoped those whom God had blessed would help them in their endeavors towards erecting a larger institution.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP OXENDEN moved

"That the report just read be adopted, printed and circulated under the direction of the Secretary Treasurer."

His Lordship said he had been reminded that it was two years since he was last in that room. At the time there were 12 or 14 pupils under instruction, now there were upwards of 20, and judging from the reports, the institution was doing its work as well as they could wish. One reason why he had not often gone there was that while similar institutions were multiplying, the labors of the clergy increased, and sometimes they were obliged to absent themselves.

From his heart he wished the institution success.

REV. J. F. STEVENSON had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He thought no one present had fully impressed themselves of the great misfortune it was to be deaf and dumb. The learning of a foreign language by us was a light and easy task as compared with the difficulty experienced by the deaf and dumb in learning the English language. Those afflicted in this way had the highest claim to our regard, and we should do all in our power towards assisting in the unfolding of their faculties and fitting them for that practical life they will soon enter on. The claims of the institution should be fully known by the people of this Province. In a Province where the lines were so finely drafted we ought to take care that none of the members of the Protestant religion should be left to suffer for want of education, and he trusted that before long there would be more belonging to that religion in the Province of Quebec, who would be able to occupy a useful position in society and be able to earn their own living. The motion was carried.

Rev. Mr. Botterill moved the second resolution:—

"That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to the managers and officers of this institution for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their respective duties during the past year."

He said he was once present at an annual examination of deaf-mutes in the tabernacle, New York; a question was put to a boy: Which land do you love best? He replied, England. And why do you prefer England? asked the teacher. The speaker could never forget the emotion with which the boy answered. Because England was the land of my forefathers. Every one would say that the work was a great work. He submitted that their friends were engaged in one of the most Christianlike works that any one could possibly pursue, and for their past services one felt inexpressibly thankful. There was no one present who could not assist in this work by using their influence in speaking at the right time, in the right spirit and to the right persons, of the claims of this institution. They would then be co-workers with those to whom he had the pleasure of moving a vote of thanks.

Rev. Mr. Lindsay seconded the motion, which was carried. He spoke of the remarkable progress made by a former deaf-mute, a parishoner of his, in that institution. He thought if Mr. Mackenzie went round through the townships again with a number of the pupils, the collection of funds for the new building would no longer be a matter of difficulty. He was of the opinion that if the institution was more known, there would be no difficulty in collecting funds for so noble a work.

Major Mills moved:—"That the following persons be hereby elected to serve with the Life Governors as members of the Board of Governors during the ensuing year: Messrs. A. Allan and E. K. Greene, and Messrs. Thomas Cramp, J. G. Mackenzie, J. McLennan, Joseph Mackay, E. C. Gould, Alfred Brown, Edward Mackay, F. Wolferstan Thomas, T. M. Thomson, and F. Mackenzie."

Rev. Mr. Black referred to the vast difference experienced between an examination of deaf-mutes and that of an ordinary school. About two years ago he had the pleasure of bringing Mr. Melville Bell (a brother of the inventor of the system of visible speech) to visit the institution. He expressed great satisfaction at all he had seen, but regretted that the system of visible speech had not been introduced. He was glad that this want had been supplied and trusted that this subject would be attended with as great a success here as in other places. The meeting was concluded by Bishop Oxenden pronouncing the benediction.

The visitors were shown several drawings of the pupils, specimens of writing, and problems neatly and accurately worked out by them in ink. Among the former were two water color drawings executed by John McNaughton, of Quebec, one of them represents an English mail steamship, outward bound and the other a landscape scene near the ancient capital. Both are admirably executed

and bid promise of future excellence.

Mr. Widd, the superintendent, who had deaf and dumb by an attack of scarlet fever at the age of four years, showed a number of the party over the building, workshops and grounds. Many of the articles of furniture are the handiwork of the boys. The visit showed that the building is too small for present demands, so much so that the upper portion of a separate building on the grounds, used as a workshop and printing office, has been improvised into two sleeping rooms containing six beds, and more will be added in a few days. The floorings and fittings of these rooms were made by the boys, but the building must be very cold in winter, being exposed to the north winds, and its walls, like those of the parent building and outhouses, are somewhat dilapidated. A proposition is on foot to erect a wing to the parent building next summer, but it is believed that the governors will decide upon selling the present property and erecting a large and suitable building on a more extensive property at Mount Royal Vale. The whole of the premises were in the neatest order, and reflected great credit upon the superintendent and his assistants. An inspection of the Institution for Protestant Deaf-mutes is one that cannot fail to be of interest to any visitor.

News of the Week.

The loss by the Virginia City fire is fixed at \$7,500,000; the mines are all right, but 3,000 people are homeless and suffering.

Wm. Stewart, a prominent citizen of Ausable, Mich., was murdered, Monday night.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association began at Middletown, Conn., Wednesday.

Five participants in the murder of the American missionary, Stephens, at Ahualulco, Mexico, have been arrested.

The body of a beautiful young woman, richly dressed, was found in the river at Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday; cards on the body bore the name of M. M. Blackwell.

During the recent gale on the lakes at least six vessels went ashore.

The Westchester Historical Society celebrated the 99th anniversary of the battle of White Plains, Thursday; Hon. John Jay delivered an address.

A mammoth mastodon skeleton has been exhumed at Circleville, Orange county.

The damage by the cattle disease in Great Britain is estimated at a million dollars.

There were 84 cases of yellow fever and 46 deaths in New Orleans up to October 23.

A severe storm of snow and wind prevailed throughout Nebraska, Friday. Snow fell to the depth of two inches and over in many places. Many trains were delayed.

The Brooklyn City Court calendar for November contains three actions for libel, growing out of the Beecher scandal. They are brought by Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn Eagle, Thos. Kinsella and Thos. McDermott. If these suits are tried a great deal of evidence in the Tilton Beecher trial will be brought out.

J. M. Chickine, the new Russian minister, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, Friday.

At Portland, Me., Friday afternoon, as a man named Small was riding in a wagon near the railroad, he saw two children playing on the track and a train backing down on them. He sprang from his wagon to rescue the children, and succeeded in doing so, but was himself run over by the train and killed.

An Athens, Ohio, special says one Krumsly, a colored man, with his wife and infant, left three small children alone while they started to town last evening, the house took fire and burned the children to death; supposed cause overturning of a lamp by the children.

A special dispatch from Virginia City says: Building is going on rapidly; the burnt district is dotted with shanties. Work is plenty, wages are high, and people are recovering their spirits. Relief is coming in freely, and, as soon as provisions and money become plenty no more aid will be needed. The town will be all right in a week or two.

A fast mail from Washington to New Orleans is to be put on.

The Egyptian Army has entered Abyssinia and the Abyssinians are retreating without resistance.

Government will sell \$2,000,000 in gold during October.

The iron-clad Magenta, flag-ship of the Vice-Admiral commanding the French squadron at Toulon, was destroyed Saturday last by the explosion of her magazine.

Moody and Sankey's revival meetings at the Brooklyn Rink Sunday were attended by about fifteen thousand persons.

Moody proposed at the Brooklyn prayer meeting, Monday, that Friday, November 12, be appointed as a day of fasting and prayer for God's blessing. The proposition was carried by a standing vote in an assembly of over three thousand people. It was then unanimously voted to invite all Christian churches of America to unite in observing the day.

A Deaf-Mute Festival at Mexico.

A festival under the auspices of the Empire State Deaf-mute Association, will be held in the village of Mexico, N. Y., on the evening of December 20th next. Dr. Gallaudet will hold a service for deaf-mutes in Grace Church at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time it is hoped the bishop will also be present. In that event an opportunity for confirmation will be offered to any who may desire it. At the conclusion of the church service, the deaf-mutes will proceed to Mayo's Hall and participate in the enjoyment of the festival which will extend through the night. An abundance of substantial refreshments will be provided so that none shall lack. Everything will be done to make this the "star festival" of the season for the deaf and dumb. The night will be passed in innocent and healthful amusements and games, and none, we hope, will have occasion to regret being present. A general invitation and hearty welcome are extended to all deaf-mutes, both near and far.

The Poor in Rome.

Day laborers, in this ancient city of art and splendor, fare badly. They work hard, dress meanly, and receive but stunted wages.

The teamsters and laborers on the streets earn about fifty cents per day, which is hardly enough to keep the soul within the body. They usually take for breakfast a piece of dry bread, without coffee, for which they pay three soldi, equal to about three cents; for dinner they have a thin soup with some kinds of vegetables, and half a litre of cheap wine, costing in all about fifteen cents; and for supper, a bit of bread dipped in milk and water, costing not more than five cents, so that the expense of food for a day including wine is twenty-three cents, or about half what they earn. If unmarried they crowd together, sometimes to the number of thirty, into a single room at night, and each man pays four cents to the padrone for his lodging.

Those with families usually inhabit the lower apartments of large houses which, the lower rooms I mean, appear more like dens and kennels than human dwellings. They are dark, ill-ventilated, and uncleanly. The floor is of brick or earth, and not unfrequently the wife, children, kittens, dogs and poultry, all manage to spend their days and nights—how peaceably I cannot say—in the same room together. Laborer's wives manage to eke a little by washing, spinning, or selling vegetables. Both men and women take their scanty meals upon the street, and many of the former may be seen at noon, asleep in the sun upon the pavements. They seldom know how to read and write. Such people in great numbers, such ignorance and such squalor, exist immediately under the walls of the Vatican and other magnificent palaces. How deep the runs in which the chariots of princes run!

Two merchants at Nashua, N. H., were recently running each on stockings. The first trader marked down the specimens at his door, and after his rival had passed and noted the change, resumed the former prices. The trick was repeated every morning for a week or more, until the second trader was selling stockings which cost at wholesale twenty-five cents for five cents. This was the first trader's opportunity. He engaged the services of several girls and boys, and, before the second trader was aware of the fact, his whole stock of stockings had been transferred to the counter of his rival at five cents per pair, and were being sold by him as "a bankrupt lot—at a great sacrifice"—and yet at a splendid profit.

A Detroit boy surprised his father the other day by asking: "Father, do you like mother?" "Why, yes, of course," "And she likes you?" "Of course she does," "Did she ever say so?" "Many a time, my son," "Did she marry you because she loved you?" "Certainly she did."

The boy looked the old man over, and after a long pause, asked: "Well, was she as near-righted then as she is now?"

All flies are very wise. No one ever knows as he sits in a doze, how much a fly knows that slights on his nose, till he levels the blows, when away the fly goes.

A Deaf-Mute Festival at Mexico.

A festival under the auspices of the Empire State Deaf-mute Association, will be held in the village of Mexico, N. Y., on the evening of December 29th next. Dr. Galland will hold a service for deaf-mutes in Grace Church at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time it is hoped the bishop will also be present. In that event an opportunity for confirmation will be offered to any who may desire it. At the conclusion of the church service, the deaf-mutes will proceed to May's Hall and participate in the enjoyments of the festival which will extend through the night. An abundance of substantial refreshments will be provided so that none shall lack. Everything will be done to make this the "star festival" of the season for the deaf and dumb. The night will be passed in innocent and healthful amusements and games, and, none, we hope, will have occasion to regret being present. A general invitation and hearty welcome are extended to all deaf-mutes, both near and far.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised or sold by any person or under any name whatever—for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of a Consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. Physicians all over the country endorse it as the most efficacious antidote known for all disorders of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. For sale by E. L. Huntington, Druggist, Mexico, N. Y.

Notice.

The subscriber having sold his Furniture Business, wishes to settle his business without delay. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to settle the same, by cash or note, immediately, as all accounts will pass out of my hands within two weeks from this date.

HOMER BALLARD.
Mexico, Oct. 26, 1875.

Insure your Property WITH MORSE & IRISH, Fire, Life & Accidental Insurance Agents.

Insurance to any amount placed in first-class companies. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who trust their business at this agency.
Representing over \$100,000,000 American and English Capital.

(COMPANIES)
Conn. Mutual Life of Hartford,
Travelers Accidental of Hartford,
Aetna Fire of Hartford,
Phoenix Fire of Hartford,
Royal of England,
Watertown Fire of N. Y.
Insurance Co of North America, Phila., Penn.,
Atlas of Hartford,
Agricultural of N. Y.,
N. Y. Central of N. Y.,
Oswego and of Phenix, N. Y.,
Lancashire of England,
Merchants of Providence,
Office first door east of Empire Block,
D. C. MORSE. GEO. W. IRISH.
Mexico, Jan. 15, 1874.

C SNOW

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES,

WAGONS,

Platform Spring Wagons

&c., &c.

Repairing done on most reasonable Terms.

Manufactory Main street, opposite Foundry.

WHERE shall we buy our Summer Clothing in the great and momentous question which is now agitating the public mind. To those uninitiated we would say:

Go where the Salesroom is well Lighted.

Go where every Garment is Guaranteed to fit.

Go where you will find the Largest Assortment.

Go where the Styles are the Newest.

Go to the Well Established Firm of

BECKER BROS.

For your

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Dry Goods.

They also keep large assortments of

CARPETS,

AND

Oil Cloths.

Which will be sold as cheap as can be bought west of New York.

J. F. BECKER, D. D. BECKER.
Mexico, May 26, 1874. 30

Farmers

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE YOUR

WIFE

A PRESENT OF A NEW AND SUPERIOR

Sewing Machine,

AND PAY FOR IT IN

Wood,

CALL AT THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE,

MEXICO, N. Y.

We are now prepared to manufacture any style of Ladies' Cloaks, Skirts and Waterproofs. We have the latest styles and trimmings in the market, just received from New York.

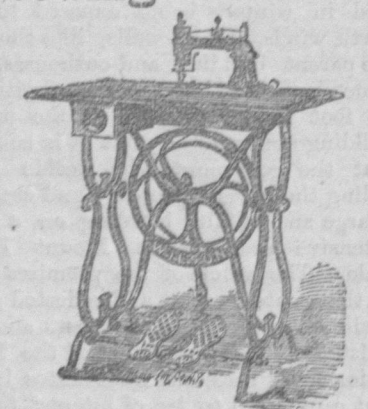
STONE, ROBINSON & Co.

A New Idea!

WILSON

SHUTTLE

Sewing Machine



FOR

50 Dollars!!

FARMERS,

MERCHANTS,

MECHANICS,

AND

EVERYBODY

Buy the World-Renowned

WILSON

Shuttle Sewing Machine!

THE

BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Highest Premium was awarded to it at

VIENNA;

Ohio State Fair;

Northern Ohio Fair;

Amer. Institute, N. Y.;

Cincinnati Exposition;

Indianapolis Exposition;

St. Louis Fair;

Louisiana State Fair;

Mississippi State Fair;

and Georgia State Fair;

FOR BEING THE

BEST SEWING MACHINES,

and doing the largest and best range of work. All other

Machines in the Market

were in direct

COMPETITION!!

For Hemming, Felling,

Stitching, Cording,

Binding, Braiding,

Embroidering, Quilting

and Stitching fine or heavy goods it is unsurpassed.

Where we have no Agents we will deliver a Machine for the price named above, at the nearest Rail Road Station of Purchasers.

Needles for all Sewing Machines for Sale

Old Machines taken in Exchange.

Send for Circulars, Price List, &c., and Copy of the Wilson Reflector, one of the best Periodicals of the day, devoted to Sewing Machines, Fashions, General News and Miscellany.

ADDRESS,

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

E. M. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Oswego County,

163 Water Street OSWEGO, N. Y.

OUR

Illustrated Catalogues

FOR 1875 OF

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

GARDEN!

(Seeds! Plants!)

Implement, Fertilizer, etc., containing 150 pages and containing 150 beautiful colored plates, mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Catalogue, without plates, free to all.

Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIMPLAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BOILS, BLAINS AND BODIES, TUMORS, ULCERS AND SORE THROAT, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPPY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Malaria, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Scrofulous Eruptions, and all the various forms of malarial disease originating in the blood.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these malarial disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER and AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its precursory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER and AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pleurisy, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarial districts. It taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the "Cure" in this remedial affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are mild and agreeable, and exert an excellent purgative effect, being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much scrofulous disease and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the speediest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the eruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although soothing, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Langor and Lassitude, they should be taken moderately and frequently, and restore the healthy tone and action.
For Biliousness, Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fever, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continued, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For Dropsy, Dropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For Constipation, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no unusual excitement exists. One who feels languidly well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and invigorating effect on the digestive apparatus.

REPAIRED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS JOURNAL AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M. HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

We need no introduction to our readers.

Postage Free.

Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay.

We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same

AGENTS.

We want agents in every available locality. Reliable men acting as our agents will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five cents on every subscription they obtain. Those who wish to serve will please communicate with us at once.

TERMS.

One Copy one year, in advance, - \$1 50

Clubs of ten, - - - - - 1 25

One copy, six months, in advance, - 75

These prices are invariable. Remit by draft, post office money order, registered letter.

Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Biliary Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Cambricative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Tonic, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Congestion of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swelling, Tumors, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Eczema, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indurated Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Ulcers, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, and in these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their power, and are the most effectual and trustworthy remedy.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt-Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worm, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Skin of whatever nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Taps, and other Worms, living in the system of so many thousands, are effectively destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiating Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

W. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and Cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

SEITCH COCK & CO

W. FAYETTE ST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS

WOOD ENGRAVERS

LITHOGRAPHERS & C.

Special attention given to Wedding and Business Cards, Circulars, and all kinds of fine and elegant printing, promptly, neatly, and cheaply. Orders by mail carefully and correctly filled.